

CONSERVATION MEASURE IS LATEST DEVICE

Everett, Wash., Aug. 29.—Telephones in Everett, already equipped with a device which measures conversation, are to be made into wireless receiving stations through the use of an attachment supplied by the Puget Sound Telephone Co., an independent corporation which serves this city.

To hear concerts, news bulletins and other features thrown onto the air by broadcasting stations of Seattle, 36 miles from here, Everett radio fans, who also are telephone subscribers, will simply hook their radio receivers, which are known as the "radio adapter," which will fit into the telephone bely box. Expensive aerials and wiring will not be needed.

In addition to supply the adapter, the telephone company, working with the Seattle Radio Association, will mail to its radio subscribers weekly programs of the broadcasting stations and will collect \$5 a year from each fan to defray the cost. The Seattle association hopes to have telephones in all other cities within a radius of 100 miles, equipped with the adapter.

The conversation measuring device, which, it is said, is not used anywhere else in the world, has been operated here for eight months, and enables the company to charge for the telephone service according to the length of the conversations.

When many residents found that the device, called the telechromometer, increased their monthly bills, they protested to the State Department of Public Work, which is to hold a hearing Sept. 6 to decide whether the affair must be abandoned. In the meantime, 629 Everett residents have signed applications for new telephones to be installed if the machine is given up.

Friends of the telechromometer say that some of the opposition was caused by the fact that it made "listening-in" on party lines cost just so much for every minute the telephone receiver is off the hook.

STATE BOARD COMPLETES ITS ASSESSMENTS

Few Changes Made in Valuation of Railroad Properties in North Dakota

The state board of equalization practically completed today its annual task of equalizing the assessed valuations of the various classes of property in the several counties of the state and of assessing railways, telegraph companies, street car lines, express companies, etc.

Very little change was made in the assessment of railroad properties from the figures at which the assessment of this class of property was left by the state board last year. Slight changes were made in the cases of three railroad properties for the purpose of equalizing as between the several railroad companies. From figures tabulated as between the several railroad companies. From figures tabulated by Mr. Baker, in the office of the tax commissioner, it appeared that the assessments for several years had discriminated in favor of the Great Northern and Milwaukee as compared with the Northern Pacific and Soo. Therefore, upon recommendation of the tax commissioner, Mr. C. C. Converse, slight changes were made for the purpose of equalizing as between the several railroad companies. The Great Northern assessment was left just as it stood last year while the Northern Pacific and Soo assessments were reduced one per cent from the assessment made by the state board last year and the Milwaukee was increased one per cent over last year's figures. While the total of the assessed valuation of the railroad property was slightly reduced, the action of the board operates practically as an increase in the assessment of railroad property, for the reason that farm land and other property was reduced by a percentage substantially larger than the reduction made on railroad property according to the figures of Mr. Converse. This action is in line with the policy of the board to relieve farm lands of some of the burden which they have been bearing.

Only three members of the board were present at today's session, namely, Governor Nestos, Commissioner of Insurance Olmstead and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Kitchen and all concurred in the action taken.

In the discussion concerning the assessment of railroad properties by the members of the board before making the assessment of the railroads, Mr. Converse thought that he epitomized the opinion of the board, that the opinion was general "that the policy of the railroad companies themselves in seeking and obtaining a large increase of freight rates at a time when an effort was being made to restore all lines of business to normal conditions was, in large measure responsible for high price levels, which, in turn, are in no small measure responsible for increased taxes. It was contended, however, doubtful if it would be possible, from a legal standpoint to raise the assessment of railway properties while reducing the assessment of farm lands is higher than the valuation obtained by using the methods of establishing railroad values of railroad properties which is used by the tax commissions of the several states. Therefore practically the only change made was in the direction of equalizing as between the several railroad properties."

Statement by Converse.

In discussing the valuations as returned by the different assessors Mr. Converse said:

"The assessors this year as a rule, returned personal property and city real estate at a lower figure than last year. The state board thought that the personal property schedules showed such remarkable differences in values in the several counties of the state that it was impossible, as a practical matter, to fairly equalize the assessment of personal property. In order to secure uniformity, it would have been necessary to make changes in the valuations of most of the twenty-seven items in the personal property schedule in most of the counties of the state. This would have created an enormous amount of work in the offices of the county auditors of the state, together with the expense, delay and confusion resulting from such wholesale changes. The board consequently pursued the policy of making changes only in the cases where the inequalities were the most glaring. The thought was expressed by members of the board that it might be helpful to have a meeting of the state board of equalization about March of next year to agree upon a standard of assessed valuations for the various classes of personal property, in order that the assessors be informed of the attitude of the state board and be in position to attain something approaching uniformity in results. Personal property was returned this year considerably lower than last year and too low, in the opinion of the members of the state board."

BIG BUFFALO HERD ROAMS IN CANADA

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 29.—Unafraid of man, the last remaining herds of wild buffalo in Canada live a peaceful and unobstructed life on a range between the Peace and Slave rivers, and the Great Slave lake, and it is expected within a short time their territory will be turned into a sanctuary, closed to all trappers and hunters.

They have inhabited this district for many years and are believed to be on the increase, the various herds probably numbering about 5,000 head now. The country in which they live is a mixture of prairie patches, wooded land and rolling hills, interspersed with brush; here the buffalo feed during the open season, returning to the low land during the winter where they live on the plentiful red top hay in the sloughs. As far as is known they never migrate beyond this range and as a general rule follow one line of sloughs traveling to "pasture new" as the grass gets eaten and trampled down.

J. M. Street, a trapper of Peace Point, upon his return from the north country recently brought the interesting reports from the bison range. His trap lines are run through the ranges, he travels this district all winter long and is therefore very well acquainted with the roaming of the buffalo.

Mr. Street states the buffalo range is a maze of heavily marked trails which run in all directions. Frequently a herd of 35 or 40 is met with and several times last season the trapper came on one band of bulls which numbered 50, and he is of the opinion that a large bull would dress 2,400 pounds.

The buffalo are now menaced by the Indians, one reason being that there are four buffalo guards who travel the country and keep watch and ward over the remnants of the race. Neither do the wolves bother the bison during the time Mr. Street has been trapping on their range he has only come across one dead animal and this might have died from natural causes. In general when met with the bison show no signs of fear, and are in no particular hurry to get away. On a number of occasions the trapper has got up to within 100 or 150 yards of the herd before they commenced to move and they do not appear to resent the intrusion of human beings.

FARMERS IN POLITICS

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 30.—The recent election of John Bracken as premier of Manitoba, lends greater emphasis to the rise of farmers to political power in Canada, in the opinion of leaders of the farmer movement. Premier Bracken himself was selected to head the provincial government following the triumph of the farmers' party in Manitoba, these leaders point out. The new premier is an expert agriculturist and never has taken an active part in politics or attended a session of parliament.

Mr. Bracken is one of a company of distinguished farmers who in the last few years have risen to political prominence in Canada. Premier Durney of Ontario, Premier Greenfield of Alberta and Premier Oliver of British Columbia all are farmers. In the last Dominion election, 66 farmers were elected out of total membership of 235 in the federal House of Commons.

Mr. Bracken, 39, is the youngest premier ever elected in Canada, with the exception of the late Sir Richard McBride of British Columbia. He was born on a farm in Leeds County, Ontario and was warden of his county while still in his teens. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, taking three scholarships and one efficiency medal.

He was a member of the first livestock judging team which won the championship at the International Livestock show in Chicago last year. He supplemented his college course with post-graduate work in universities in the United States, he came to Manitoba as representative of the Dominion Seed Ranch and on the formation of the province of Saskatchewan in 1905, was made superintendent of institutions and farms and livestock commissioner.

When the University of Saskatchewan was opened at Saskatoon, he was made professor of field husbandry and won international fame as an authority on dry farming. Mr. Bracken went from the University of Saskatchewan to the University of Manitoba as president in 1920. From this position, he was elected premier.

STRAWBERRIES IN SEPTEMBER

One of the Bismarck gardeners celebrated the first Saturday of September here by bringing a dozen boxes of ripe strawberries to a local fruit market. The berries were small but perfectly ripened and found ready sale.

Short skirts are taxed in Bulgaria. They tax the eyes here.

GIRLS! LEMONS WHITEN THE SKIN

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orich White, which any drug store will supply for a few cents, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of harmless and delightful lemon bleach. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day, then shortly note the beauty and whiteness of your skin.

Famous stage beauties use this lemon lotion to bleach and bring that soft, clear, rosy-white complexion, also as a freckle, sunburn, and tan bleach because it doesn't irritate.

QUALITY and QUANTITY

15¢ at all dealers

You get more shines for your money

You pay more but get more

2IN1 Shoe Polish

The big value - BOX -

Liquids and Pastes for White, Tan, Brown and Ox-Blood Shoes.

P. F. DALLEY COMPANY, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

AT THE MOVIES

THE ELTINGE

Thomas Meighan, Paramount star, and his well-balanced cast, including Letatrice Joy, leading woman, and five famous screen kiddies, Charlotte Jackson, Barbara Mauer, Bruce Guerin and the mischievous DeBric Twins, present a splendid performance of "The Bachelor Daddy," at the Eltinge Theater Wednesday and Thursday.

The picture has a pleasing theme of a man's love for five motherless children entrusted to his care by a dying friend. He brings the children to his home, to the disgust of his intended bride and to the delight of his private secretary. As the

280,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Destroyed by Rust in a Single Year

That is the estimate, made by the Office of Cereal Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the appalling loss caused by stem rust in the United States and Canada in 1916.

There is a tremendous loss caused by rust every year and the wheat growers have been powerless to prevent it. But that is no longer true. You can now be protected against the ravages of rust.

Kota Wheat Resists Stem Rust

During the past six years while it was being developed and propagated, not once has rust perceptibly affected the yield.

The Experiment Station, N. D. A. C., in Bulletin No. 149, says: "Kota is superior to Marquis in resistance to stem rust and is a high yielding variety. Kota appears more resistant to drought than Marquis and in every respect appears to be a first class milling and baking wheat."

In the same bulletin, estimated percentages of rust infection are given for principal varieties at Fargo. They are: In 1919, Kota, 5%; Marquis, 22%; six other varieties, average, 53.3%. In 1920, Kota, only 5%; Marquis, 80%; seven other varieties, average, 75.7%. Complete data on Kota's supremacy will be gladly furnished.

Only a limited quantity is available. If every bushel of Kota is planted every year, and none is sold for milling, it will take until 1925 to propagate enough to supply the spring wheat belt.

Here is opportunity, indeed. Buy Kota, NOW, and sell your entire crops for seed for the next two or three years. But the supply is very limited, and it will pay you to act quickly. Ask for complete information.

KOTA SEED WHEAT GROWERS, Inc.

Fargo, North Dakota

A COOPERATIVE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION OF KOTA WHEAT GROWERS

Experts Grow New Species of Lettuce

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 5.—Horticulturists at the Agricultural College have a new kind of lettuce with leaves that are more crinkly and tender than ordinary, they say. They did not develop it by years of breeding and selection as is usually the case with new strains of plants that make their appearance there. This one just happened.

Such happenings are known as "sports" or mutants in the plant world, Oliver Strand field horticultural foreman explains—offshoots of some settled and respectable family that show many characteristics altogether different than those of the plants they came from.

When the seed from such a mutant is planted it "comes true"—produces more plants like the sport it came from.

The experts noticed a plant with particularly beautiful leaves in a bed of Grand Rapids leaf lettuce. They tended it carefully and planted its seeds. They "came true."

Seeds and pictures of the plant were sent to many seed houses and experiment stations and replies came back that the strain was unknown—that it was a new breed, according to Mr. Strand.

The new plant is known as North Dakota No. 1. It will be given a name and distributed.

NEWS BRIEFS

(By the Associated Press)

Dover.—Charles J. Roth of Boston gave up his attempt to swim the English channel after being in the water 11 hours and 10 minutes.

Indianapolis.—Richard Smith, 63, managing editor of the Indianapolis News died.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mrs. Agatha Miller of Cleveland was killed when the automobile in which she was sitting rolled over the cliff near the Cataract at Niagara Falls and fell 200 feet.

St. Paul.—The will of Chief Schmoen-Omi-Mom of the Leech Lake reservation, bequeathed to State Senator F. M. McGary of Walker, Minnesota, fifteen squaws, ten buckets of war paint, several bales of feathers and other incidentals.

LaSalle, Ill.—The truck which bore Illinois Big "Wine and Beer" petition to Springfield was rescued from a ditch by O. G. Christgau, editor of the American issue and other anti-saloon league speakers.

Cedarhurst, N. Y.—Mollie Mallory defeated Helen Willis in the final rounds of the Rockaway hunting club's invitation tournament.

Pittsburgh.—The American Chemical society announced a \$25,000 annual prize for the American making the most notable contribution to chemical science.

Chicago.—Chairman Adams of the Republican National committee expressed confidence that a republican congress will be elected this fall.

Chicago.—Friends announced that Muriel McCormick had refused a \$1,000,000 offer to appear in a motion picture.

White velvet evening gowns are promised for popularity this winter. Many are shown with trimmings of silver lace or silver embroidery, giving a certain glacial effect that is really charming.

Excessive perspiration readily checked

Without injury or irritation by the daily application of

MARINELO O-SO-DRY

This preparation is a boon to every woman so afflicted

Hart's Marine Shop, Room 212, Bismarck, Opposite G. F. Hotel.

PREFER OFFICES TO SCHOOLROOMS

Considering the small salaries paid to school teachers, it is not surprising that many leave this unprofitable field every year to enroll at Dakota Business College, Fargo, N. D. They know that this school is most often called upon when good positions are open. Miss Rose Sorenson, a former teacher was recently sent to the Fargo Loan Agency immediately upon completing her course.

NOW is the time to "Follow the Success!" Write for our magazine, Success, free for one year. Address Dakota Business College, 806 Front St., Fargo, N. D.

RAILWAY GUARD BEATS STRIKER

(By the Associated Press)

Grand Rapids, N. D., Sept. 15.—Adolph Purpus, one of the striking shop craftsmen on the Great Northern here, is in a hospital with little chance of recovery and Thomas M. Mrschak, a railway guard, is held in the county jail, without bail, pending the outcome of his condition, as the result of a shooting affray at the railroad company's round house here yesterday.


According to the story told by the prisoner, he was called away from a car by Purpus and two other strikers. After a brief argument, he claims they attacked him, severely beating him. When he got up, he says, he fired at them, wounding Purpus very severely.

A Real "Peach Cobbler"

Not the kind your grandmother made, but much better—she had to use soggy white flour crust. Make your "peach cobbler" with

Shredded Wheat

No mixing of dough, no baking, no kitchen worry or work—just luscious slices of yellow-ripe peaches piled on the little loaves of crisp, well-baked whole wheat—a "peach cobbler" that is wholesome, nutritious and easily digested. Two Biscuits with milk (and a little cream) make a perfect meal. Delicious with all kinds of fruit.



Made only by the Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Let's Go!



THE WINNING VOTES

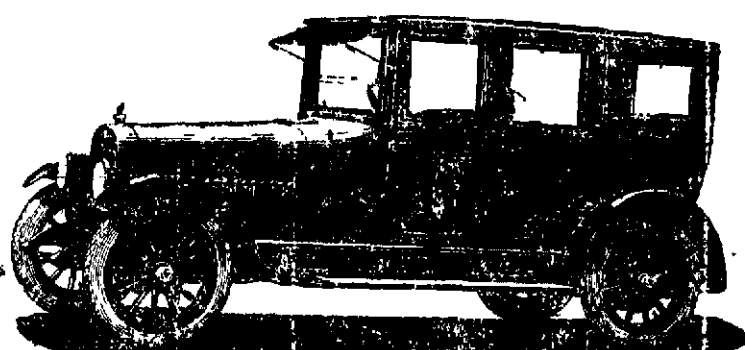
WILL BE SECURED BETWEEN NOW AND NEXT SATURDAY, THE 9TH. VOTES AGAIN REDUCED AT END OF PERIOD SATURDAY NIGHT.

Next Saturday night the votes are again reduced, and your last chance of winning will be gone. This week is more important than any period of the campaign. Realize all your possible subscriptions, as this will be your last chance to push your vote standing to the very top, or cinch your present position, if you are already among the leaders. Votes will be reduced from 2,000 on a year to 1,000 after Saturday. Two times as much credit this week as next—GET BUSY.

Subscription Votes Count Double

This Week What They Will Next Week. Biggest Period of Campaign Before You. For Every Subscription You Secure the Rest of This Week Other Candidates Will Have to Secure Two Subscriptions Next Week to Equal Yours.

Never again will you get as much credit for your subscriptions as this week and you only have a few days left until Saturday, so make your time count. Get all the votes possible. Every subscription you get this week counts double the amount of votes it will next week. This is the week to do the big things. For every subscription you turn in before Saturday, the other candidates will have to turn in two next week to equal your one this week.



Grand Capital Prize—\$2620 Hudson Super-Six Sedan
Purchased from R. B. Loubek Motor Co.—Bismarck.

175,000 EXTRA VOTES

In addition to the regular amount of votes given on subscription, candidates are offered unparalleled opportunity to obtain hundreds of thousands of extra votes by forming \$30 subscription clubs during this big opportunity period.

175,000 extra votes will be allowed for every \$30 worth of subscription payments turned in up to and including September 9th. This will be a great chance for late starters. The wonderful liberality of this offer—extra votes—places every candidate on an even basis.

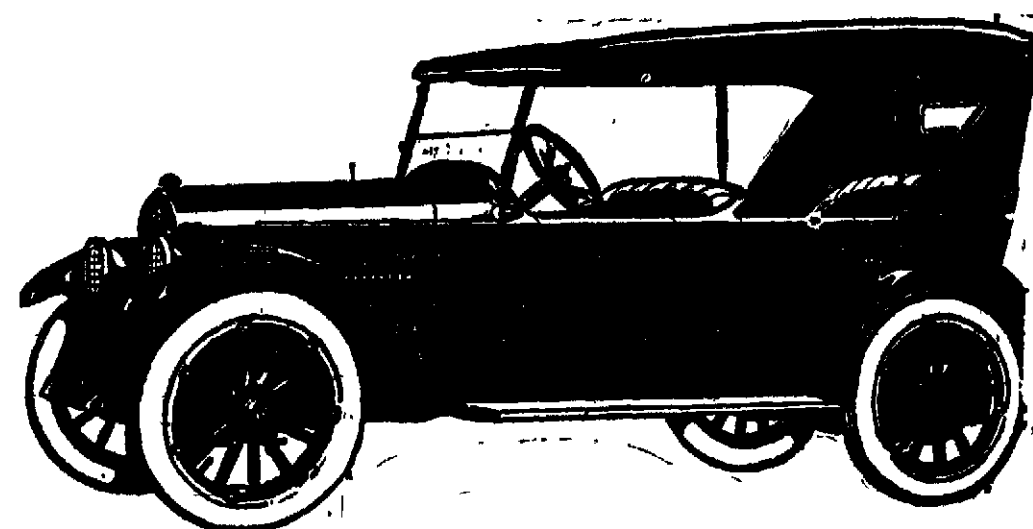
Date the start of your success from the beginning of this extraordinary offer. By building \$30 subscription clubs you can amass many thousands of extra votes to apply on the five automobiles.

SECOND PAYMENTS

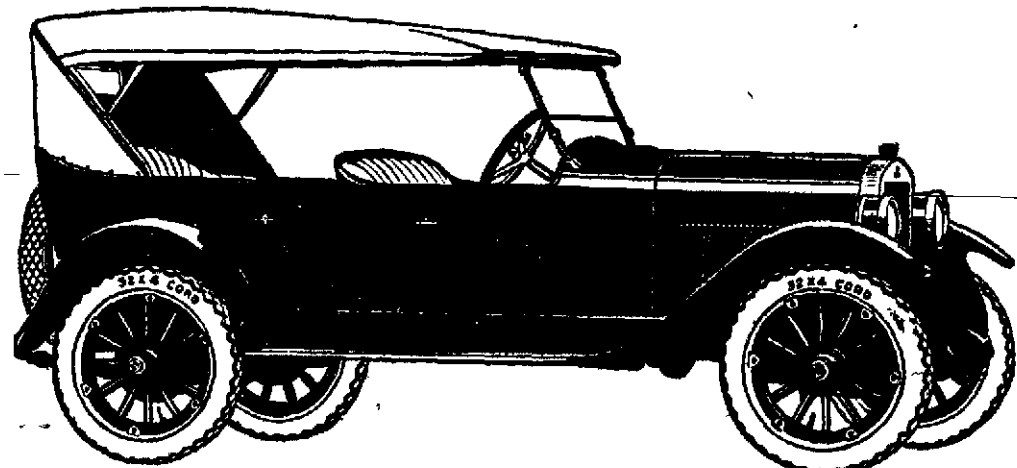
By "Second Payments" we mean all the subscriptions you get from people you have already received one subscription from. It is a sort of second payment on their subscription. For instance, you have got a yearly subscription from Henry Brown and received 3,000 votes. You see Henry again and he tells you he will take the paper for another year. This is a Second Payment. You receive on this Second Payment, instead of the 2,000 votes given you by the vote schedule for this period, you receive the number of votes due you on both subscriptions added together and turned in during the first period. In this case if you add both together you get a two-year, and the votes due on a two-year the first year amount to 15,000. But you already have received 3,000 votes on the first subscription you turned in so we subtract the 3,000 from the 15,000 and we will give you 12,000 votes. You can see this is very much better than a one year from someone who has not already paid you some.

SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCEPTED

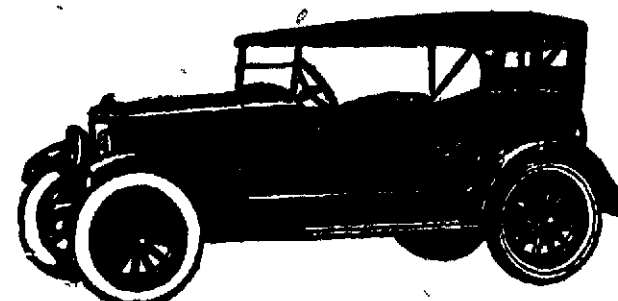
It has been tritely said that "All things come to him who waits" and this applies equally well to the campaign. We will accept from now on six months subscriptions, from city or country, either new or old. These subscriptions will count at one-half the value of a one year, or in other words 1,000 votes during this period. This is what you have been waiting for, now you have the opportunity of seeing over again those who turned you down for a year but would probably take for six months. With this extra inducement in effect there is no reason in the world why you should not run your subscriptions up among the leaders.



Grand City Prize, District No. 1—\$1150 Studebaker Six
Purchased from the Bismarck Motor Co., Bismarck



Grand Country Prize—\$1155 Oakland Six
Purchased from the Corwin Motor Co., Bismarck



3rd Grand Prize at Large—\$650 Overland
Purchased from Lahr Motor Sales Co., Bismarck

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Entered at the Postoffice, Bismarck, N. D., as Second Class Matter.
 GEORGE D. MANN - Editor

Foreign Representatives
 G. L. GANAYNE COMPANY
 CHICAGO - DETROIT
 Marquette Bldg. Kreggie Bldg.
 BAYNE, BURNS AND SMITH
 NEW YORK - Fifth Ave. Bldg.
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 THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWS-PAPER (Established 1873)

WATER DRUNKARDS

Why bother making wine in the cellar? Water, drunk to excess, is an intoxicant. Wait a minute before bursting into laughter. The statement, that water "picks a kick," comes from Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree. He is one of the specialists in the clinic conducted by the famous Mayo brothers, at Rochester, Minn.

Here's how Doc proved it: He fed, to experimental patients, extract from a small ductless gland at the base of the brain. This was to increase thirst, make the patient drink excessively.

Until the patient kept drinking water, not the patient kept drinking water, until he developed marked headache, nausea, a staggering gait, unsteadiness of muscle, and inability to stand or walk, which lasted for a few hours.

The final stage of the water jug, as described by Dr. Rowntree, is accompanied by convulsions and other symptoms resembling delirium tremens.

John Barleycorn is not the only intoxicant. A cup of strong coffee contains as high as five grains of caffeine.

People whose thyroid glands secrete excessively often get as much intoxication from thyroid as they could get out of a pint of whiskey. So-called "inspiration," when writers and artists (note the distinction) are creative, generally is a period of thyroid intoxication.

You have observed people "drunk on excitement." Dancing, some times, goes to the head, particularly with emotional young women. Baseball spectators frequently act like drunken men. The emotions can be worked up to such a drunken pitch that men go mad with the spirit and commit crimes, exclaiming that they would not dream of emotionally "sober."

The intoxication of excitement is caused by excessive secretion by the various endocrine glands of the body, especially the adrenals and thyroid.

Human wonder, that it is difficult for the nation to agree on what is intoxicating. A quantity of alcohol is one thing, but a quantity of sleep, which has no more effect on another than a bucket of water on a duck's back.

Few of us are ever really sober, or normal. One day we are, figuratively, a couple of drinks below normal. Another day we may be intoxicated without having taken a drink. Exuberance is intoxication. The various endocrine glands of the body, especially the adrenals and thyroid.

Many a grown-up man would not trade his delightful memories of shanty days for a large bag of gold. Probably you remember one and the thrill of creation that pulsated through you and the gang when you contemplated the finished masterpiece. The roofing was old linoleum, tar paper or flat strips from tin cans melted apart in a bonfire.

The lumber came from everywhere and in all sizes, torn from a back fence in emergency.

There was all kinds of lumber lying around these days. And the kind-hearted, understanding crew at the town planning mill usually were willing to donate "seconds."

Those days are gone. It probably would take \$10 to get enough scrap lumber to put up a shanty of one small room.

Along with the shortage of lumber is the city real estate problem—the shrinkage of backyards—which makes the erection of a shanty impossible.

When the early pioneers built their log cabins, their sons imitatively went into the near by forest and constructed their own log dwellings out of sapling and small logs. In this way they learned the principles of cabin construction.

Later, in the days when a square meal still could be bought for a quarter, the log-built shanties out of old lumber, incidentally developing their building instinct.

The loss in the passing of the shanty is more than sentimental. It is the extinction of a pastime for developing the building instinct in youth.

MINSTREL SHOWS

About this time of year, long ago, the old home town was electrified by billboards announcing that a minstrel show would open the win-

ter-season at the opera house.

This was the custom in nearly every town. It was a mystery that has never been solved, how there were enough minstrel shows to go around.

Among the cherished thrills of memory, one of the greatest was the moment when the audience sat in darkness, the footlights flashed on for the first act, and behind the curtain rose a plantation melody sung by the entire company.

Do you remember when your boyhood ambition was to be the one to rattle the bones, as an end-man and crack the joke about the nut that kicked mother-in-law in the jaw?

Second choice was to be the interlocutor, whose delicious existence reached its climax with "Gentlemen, be seated."

It was proper for burnt-kork artists to "open" the opera house, for the minstrel show is the only form of entertainment that can be claimed as 100 per cent American.

The immortal Billy Birch—of Birch, Wambold & Backus, Minn.—said the first minstrel act was in the Federal Street theater in Boston, 1799, when a comedian named Young "blackened up" and sang "The Gay Negro Boy."

The first minstrel show was Dan Emmett's Virginia Minstrels, which took the road in 1842.

Old-timers will remember "Daddy" Rice, Primrose and West, George Christy, Gus Howard, The Great Eugene and other famous burnt-kork artists who made the minstrel show a great American institution.

The minstrel show was a training school from which graduated hundreds of the greatest American actors.

It seems to be a vanishing institution, not that its popularity has waned, but because a burnt-kork genius isn't permitted to work long as a minstrel end-man. Vaudeville and big minstrel shows have a typical case in Al Jolson—one of the best minstrels since Press Eldridge—who rose to fame as an end-man.

They're taking away the minstrel show, but they can't take away memory. Gents whose hair is thinning out on top or getting white can feel that they have not lived in vain since their hair in the present age of Low Docks, Al G. Field, John W. Vogel, Nell O'Brien, Charlie Gann, "Hi" Henry and "Honey" Evans.

EDITORIAL REVIEW

Comments reproduced in this column are those of the editorial staff of The Tribune. They are presented here in order that our readers may be aware of the important issues which are being discussed in the press of the day.

NOT PASSING THE BUCK

Taking their cue from Senator Underwood's charge that by passing the flexible tariff amendment the senate admits its incompetence to legislate on the tariff, numerous organs of Democratic opinion throughout the country are sounding the same cry. They treat the amendment as an admission of failure and attempt to shift the burden of tariff making to the President's shoulders. For 100 years, it is a long time, the legislature has been discharging its duty as a president and this congress should do likewise.

The argument assumes that all of the other congresses have been right and that the senate is wrong. There is no cogent reason for admitting the assumption. Other countries have left the adjustment of tariff rates to executive power and have found that it works well, and furthermore, even though every other congress has been right it does not follow that this congress would be right in following precedent. Times have changed since the last tariff was made and the change has brought about conditions in the foreign trade unlike anything this country has faced heretofore.

In the light of after-war conditions in Europe, this point is too obvious for argument. Nobody overlooks it except willfully. The flexible tariff recognizes the fact that nobody can foresee what foreign wages and production costs will be a year hence, and provides for the uncertainty by leaving tariff rates subject to change, but the time during which that power is granted, is limited to two years. After that the old way will automatically return unless continued.

Unsettled in Europe should induce congress to continue the new plan.—Detroit Free Press.

ST. LAWRENCE POWER

The coal strike in the United States has directed public attention to the importance of making more use of water power as a source of electrical energy. Holland's letter in the Wall Street Journal says that the Frontier corporation, president of the Frontier corporation, is impressed with the potential energy of the St. Lawrence river between Canada and New York state. Associated with the Frontier corporation are the General Electric company, the Aluminum Company of America and the Du Ponts, and Mr. Bishop is confident that these interests will perfect within four years a system which will yield 2,000,000 horsepower in electrical energy.

It has been known for a long time that big interests in the United States have had their eyes on the St. Lawrence development, but little has hitherto been published about their organization and plans. In order to prevent the public from becoming alarmed Mr. Bishop adds that "as the government as well as New York state will have authority over the Frontier corporation, industrial leaders, and not fear any extortionate monopoly."

There will be no such fear on this side of the border. Our share of the St. Lawrence power will be developed under public ownership for the benefit of the public of Canada. The people of the United States may prefer to develop and

operate their share under private ownership, but that preference need not prevent them from joining hands with Canada in this great international work. The big interest is to which Mr. Bishop refers think that the time is ripe for going ahead from the development and prepared to supply the capital for it. The time is also opportune for the Canadian government to take an active part in the development of the St. Lawrence deep waterways and of the hydro-electric energy which is a by-product of the development.

YOUTH INVASES

The lover of the dramatic in athletics—and it has many lovers—will have some difficulty in choosing between the achievements of Gene Sarazen, the 21-year-old golf champion, and Helen Wills, the 16-year-old girl who is playing Mrs. Mallory in the finals of the women's national tennis tournament. By defeating French, Sarazen became the winner of both the national open and the professional golf championships in a single year. No other living golfer has done this. Dissociated from personality and age, Miss Wills' accomplishment was less remarkable as a mere athletic feat, but on account of the circumstances surrounding it was probably the more spectacular of the two. She played Mrs. Mallory Stutton Bundy, the mother of four children and former champion of the world. Eighteen years ago, when she, like Miss Wills, was sixteen, Mrs. Bundy won the championship of the United States. She hoped this year to win it again. While she has been disappointed, she must feel a certain satisfaction in defeat. Miss Wills, in a sense, has her own youth returning to essay what she accomplished half a generation ago.

Sarazen has already put himself even with the veteran golfers who two years ago had never heard of him. Miss Wills may lose today to Mrs. Mallory, but there is no doubt she will be American champion in a year or two if she plays as she has been playing. The two are acting for the public the old drama of changing heroes and heroines. No champion lasts forever. The crowd loves to see him last, but it loves, too, to see the new champion rise. Sarazen and Miss Wills are probably ushering in new periods in their own spheres of athletics. Widely different as they are in standing, personality, and purpose, they have the common kinship of new royalty. Happily, both promise to be as deserving of personal popularity as they are fortunate in the possession of remarkable skill.—New York Globe.

PEOPLE'S FORUM

SUGGESTS A SOLUTION.
 Bismarck, Sept. 5, 1922.
 Editor of The Tribune:

I have read with much interest the comments of some of our citizens in regard to the city water works and take exception very decidedly to the remark that "we have been drinking stop long enough." Now, most of us who are familiar with water conditions, even in large cities, know that at times during the year the people are urged, through the health department, to boil the water. This has also been done through our health department, to boil the water. This is not so much different from other cities in regard to pure water.

In regard to our franchise which we, the people, gave to the water company and extended to the year 1935 in order that you may know the provisions in it, will quote: "And said company shall not charge any of the inhabitants of said city or any personal company or corporation engaged in selling water from wells or springs, seven cents per barrel of forty gallons." (You see, with your pencil, figures \$1.75 per 1,000 gallons that the water company can, under our agreement, charge you. This, no doubt, will explain to you the reason for the recent advance allowed, of 35 per cent, which keeps them still very low in proportion to the amount that they would charge.

The writer does agree with one of the citizens in regard to the matter of submitting this to the people. The question is, now intelligently shall we do it?

The same hours that has control of and can show in many of our contracts. I quote again from the franchise: "To secure and maintain facilities for the prevention and extinguishment of fires." The writer has the knowledge from the office at the underwriter, that fixes the rates of insurance in every city and hamlet in the United States which information was before the people of Bismarck in 1915, that a 12-inch main is not large enough to supply a city of the size of Bismarck with water. I quote from the same source that another 12-inch main run from the tank and making a loop connecting with the dead end of the one that we have will give more flow of water than a full 24-inch main with a dead end. This could be done without touching a foot of the pavement.

Our engineers have tried to order the water company to take up the main that they have now, and show it with which can be verified at the same office that I received them, or from any hydraulic engineer, let me offer a solution of the water question so far as pressure is concerned.

Ask the railroad commission to force the company to give us the pressure that they have agreed to give us. If the water company refuses it will be impossible for them to prevent us from putting in that loop ourselves. In doing this we can determine the exact cost of having water pipes and mains and it will be a guide for the committee in fixing a price for evaluation on the water plant. This loop, no doubt, could be laid for \$50,000, but a little more than was spent in litigation trying to break the franchise. Then follow your contract in the appointment of the arbitration committee, and if we can all the bonds up a reasonable

rate of interest, buy the plant and the pipes that the water company now owns. We won't waste any money putting in the loop, because if we have the plant we will have to do that anyway.

Then comes the pure water question. We all should know that we can spend as much money as we want to in a filtration plant. I think, however, that it would be well to have the chlorine treatment attended to by the bacteriologist, the salary of whom is now paid in part by the city of Bismarck. Many people do not know that this chemical themselves, and not the chemist.

In conclusion, the first thing that we should do is to find out if we can legally issue more bonds; the second should be if we can sell them. Then I really think before we make a move to buy we should have the loop put in in order to establish the value of what we are buying.

Yours respectfully,
 R. L. BEST.

DEADWOOD SEEN IN 1883

Letter to New York Herald
 As a resident of Deadwood, S. D., making occasional business trips to New York, I have read with interest recent letters about pioneer experiences in the Black Hills and through one of your correspondents have just made the acquaintance of Colonel George W. Stokes, who was among the very first prospectors to locate that district in the middle '70s. He left a few years before I arrived there, and would probably now find the services of a guide useful in going about the fine city which has grown up on and near by the mining camps through which he once piloted tenderfoot, particularly easterners suspected of having money to invest.

In the 31 years since I first went to Deadwood I have witnessed a complete transformation in the life, mining methods and particularly the transportation facilities of the Dakotas and contiguous portions of Montana and Wyoming.

After about four years in the lumber and iron mining regions of Wisconsin and Michigan, three of us heard the call of the further west and started out in the spring of 1883 to try our luck in the copper country of Montana. We took the railroad to the then Territory of Dakota, and during a layover at Yankton heard from a returned prospector that still newer district of the Black Hills gave promise of immediate large returns. This led to a separation; all three of us changed our plans, but I alone decided to strike out for there.

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Deadwood was then a wide open town of perhaps 7,000 or 8,000 people, with saloons and gaming houses on running 24 hours, and 365 days a year. There were some bad boys, but not as many as exaggerated reports would lead the uninformed to believe; most shots were not expected to do any damage and there was a lot of bluffing. The famous Homestead, already the result of some early consolidations, was then a small place, but was long in practice. The latter part of the year, since entirely superseded by the former, which would have been profitable, was then general; but quartz mining—hauling of the rock and underground operations—was then common practice. The latter part of the year, since entirely superseded by the former, which would have been profitable, was then general; but quartz mining—hauling of the rock and underground operations—was then common practice.

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News of Sport World

RUTH SUPREME—GAME KNOWS OTHER ABLE BATSMEN BUT NO HITTER, EVANS SAYS, IN THE BABE'S CLASS.



HORNBY (LEFT), RUTH (CENTER) AND WILLIAMS (RIGHT)

BY BILLY EVANS.
"Babe" Ruth, the home-run king of the universe, is still thriving in the 1922 campaign.

"K" Williams is showing the way in the American League. Rogers Hornsby is out in front in the National.

Despite his late start I was of the opinion that Ruth would be out in front by Aug. 1. I felt confident that he would retain his crown of "Home-Run King." It is beginning to look as if he would be dethroned.

The rush to the front by Williams, the rather unexpected home-run spree that Hornsby has been indulging in, and the great number of other players who have broken into the circle of home-run sluggers this year has caused much discussion as to how they compare with Ruth.

Some Questions Arise.
Does Williams hit the ball as hard as Ruth? Does Hornsby compare with Ruth as a long-distance slugger?

These and scores of other questions relating to the batting end of the game have been fired at me ever since Ruth started to trail a number of other home-run hitters.

Ruth is supreme when it comes to the making of home runs. In my opinion no other player in the game compares with him when it comes to getting distance to his drives.

Williams is a great hitter. Rogers Hornsby is a meaner batsman. In all probability a hitter of the Hornsby type is far more valuable to his club than Ruth. However, when you start discussing the great sluggers of the game you must accord Ruth position number one.

Will Live in History.
Ruth may not lead the home-run hitters this year. I doubt if he does. The swats of Ruth, however, will go down in history long after many of his rivals have been forgotten.

Several years ago I asked Hugh Jennings how Ruth compared with the great sluggers of his time. It was the day after Ruth had beaten Detroit with one of his record-breaking home runs. Jennings was managing the Tigers at the time.

"Never saw a batter like him and never expect to see another," is the way Jennings expressed himself.

In his day D. N. Brothurs was a noted slugger. He goes back a bit farther than Jennings. Dan is employed now in an official capacity at the Polo Grounds. One day after Ruth had thrived with a long homer I asked Brothurs how he compared with the old-time sluggers.

Twice as Far.
"Ruth hits them about twice as far as we old-time sluggers did," replied Brothurs. "However, the ball is much livelier than in our day," he added. "I would have liked to hit against the modern ball."

There you have the opinion of two famous stars of yesterday. They say Ruth is without compare.

Williams is a great batsman as is Hornsby. The other home-run contenders are worthy rivals, but Ruth stands out as the greatest hitter in the history of the game. Most of his home runs are classics. Few of them are high flies that just clear some short fence.

"The Colossus of Swat" is the title given Ruth by a certain expert, and he richly deserves it.

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION		
St. Paul	75	49
Minneapolis	74	61
Indianapolis	71	64
Kansas City	72	65
Chicago	66	73
Toledo	55	83
Columbus	51	88

AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Chicago	9	Cleveland 5
Boston	3	Washington 10
St. Louis	3	Detroit 4
Others not scheduled.		

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Philadelphia 7	New York 8	
Boston 5	Brooklyn 8	
St. Louis 9	Cincinnati 3	
Pittsburgh 2	Chicago 0	

SUNDAY'S GAMES.		
National League		
Philadelphia 7	New York 8	
Boston 5	Brooklyn 8	
St. Louis 9	Cincinnati 3	
Pittsburgh 2	Chicago 0	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.		
Chicago 9	Cleveland 5	
Boston 3	Washington 10	
St. Louis 3	Detroit 4	
Others not scheduled.		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.		
Minneapolis 8	St. Paul 4	
Kansas City 5-16	Milwaukee 9-4	
Columbus 2-1	Toledo 3-2	
Louisville 7-3	Indianapolis 3-2	

MONDAY'S GAMES.		
National League		
St. Louis 5-5	Pittsburgh 3-6	
Chicago 3-9	Cincinnati 1-5	
Brooklyn 1-6	Philadelphia 5-7	
New York at Boston	postponed.	

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LAWYERS' HEAD TAX ISSUE AT STATE MEETING

State Bar Association Will Discuss Many Questions at Minot

Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 5.—Policies of the attorneys of North Dakota will be discussed at the meeting of the North Dakota Bar Association, according to the announcement here today by Tracy R. Bangs, president of the organization. While members may bring many things before the association in the course of the business meetings, it is practically certain, according to Mr. Bangs, that question of diverting a percentage of the license tax to the Bar Association for the use of the general association will be discussed; that the policy of endorsing judicial candidates will be considered; that the question of asking for a revision of some of the rules of the supreme court of North Dakota will be presented and that the organization may take some action declaring its attitude upon the matter of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution which in effect would prohibit courts from declaring laws unconstitutional.

Minot will entertain the North Dakota attorneys this year, the annual meeting of the association being held there, Thursday and Friday, September 14 and 15. The morning of the fourteenth will be spent in citation between the officials of Minot and of the association with the annual report of officers, the proposal of new business and reference to committee taking up the final matters before lunch.

Luther E. Birdsell, justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, will make the principal addresses of the day at the beginning of the afternoon session, and following his address a general business session will be held.

In the evening the Ward County Bar Association will tender a banquet to the visiting barristers at which President Bangs will act as toastmaster. Responses will be made by Governor Nestos, former Governor Burke, A. G. Burr, J. F. O'Connor, John Sullivan, James Johnson.

President Bangs will make his annual address at the beginning of the second day's session, this to be followed by the report of committee, general business and the nomination and election of officers.

The program as outlined follows: Thursday, Sept. 14, 10 a. m. Invocation—Rev. T. F. Gilling. Address of welcome—K. E. Leighton, President Ward County Bar Association.

Address of Welcome—W. M. Smart, Response by President Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks.

Annual report of officers. New business proposed and reference to committees.

Recess.

2 P. M. Address—Luther E. Birdsell, Chief Justice Supreme Court of North Dakota.

General business.

7 P. M. Banquet tendered by the Ward County Bar Association.

Responses to toasts by Gov. Nestos, Ex-Gov. Burke, A. G. Burr, J. F. O'Connor, John Sullivan, James Johnson.

Friday, September 15, 10 a. m. General session reopened.

Reports of committees and action thereon.

General business.

Nominations and election of officers for ensuing term.

Adjournment.

Additional Markets

(By the Associated Press)

Duluth, Sept. 5.—Wheat market started in strong today and then eased for a time under selling pressure. Marketings of wheat and other grains were heavy, there being 2,450 cars of wheat on track here today, an accumulation of three days. They included 448 cars of spring wheat; 995 cars of durum; 799 cars of rye, and 33 cars of flax. Spot amber durum eased 3/4c and No. 2 mixed durum 1/2c. The heavy offering of Canadian wheat is providing a handicap.

The market was steady at the close. September wheat closed 3/4c up at \$1.01 1/2; nominally and October 1/2c up at \$1.01 1/2; nominally and November 1/2c up at \$1.01 1/2; nominally and December 1/2c up at \$1.01 1/2.

Spot rye closed 1/4c up at 47 1/2c; September 1/4c up at 48 1/2c; October 1/4c up at 49 1/2c; November 1/4c up at 50 1/2c; December 1/4c up at 51 1/2c.

Barley unchanged at from 41c to 55c; No. 2 yellow grain 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn 1 1/4c up at 60c.

A fair volume of trading was reported in flaxseed. September closed 2c up at \$2.23; October 1 1/2c up at \$2.18 1/2; November 1 1/2c up at \$2.13 1/2; December 1c up at \$2.14 1/2.

Duluth closing cash prices: Wheat No. 1 dark northern 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c; No. 1 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 2 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 3 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 4 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 5 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 6 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 7 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 8 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 9 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 10 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 11 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 12 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 13 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 14 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 15 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 16 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 17 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 18 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 19 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 20 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 21 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 22 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 23 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 24 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 25 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 26 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 27 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 28 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 29 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 30 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 31 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 32 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 33 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 34 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 35 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 36 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 37 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 38 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 39 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 40 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 41 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 42 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 43 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 44 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 45 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 46 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 47 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 48 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 49 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 50 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 51 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 52 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 53 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 54 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 55 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 56 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 57 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 58 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 59 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 60 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 61 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 62 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 63 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 64 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 65 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 66 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 67 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 68 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 69 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 70 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 71 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 72 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 73 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 74 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 75 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 76 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 77 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 78 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 79 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 80 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 81 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 82 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 83 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 84 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 85 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 86 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 87 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 88 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 89 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 90 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 91 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 92 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 93 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 94 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 95 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 96 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 97 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 98 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 99 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; No. 100 dark northern 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c.

Spot rye closed 1/4c up at 47 1/2c; September 1/4c up at 48 1/2c; October 1/4c up at 49 1/2c; November 1/4c up at 50 1/2c; December 1/4c up at 51 1/2c.

Barley unchanged at from 41c to 55c; No. 2 yellow grain 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn 1 1/4c up at 60c.

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News of the Markets

WHEAT GAINS THEN SETBACK

(By the Associated Press)
Chicago, Sept. 5.—Although the wheat market showed an upward tendency at the opening today, free selling on the part of houses with eastern connections soon led to a setback. The initial gain was due chiefly to higher quotations at Liverpool. On the other hand, reports were current that European demand was mainly for Canadian shipments, and that inquiries for domestic wheat were not so active. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 higher, with December \$1.01 1/4 to \$1.01 1/2, and May \$1.06 1/4 to \$1.07, was followed by a decline to well below Saturday's finish and the something of a rally.

Dry hot weather gave something of a lift to values of corn and oats. After opening 1/2 to 1/4 higher with December 56 1/2 to 56 3/4, the corn market sagged a little from opening top figures.

Oats started a shade off to 1/4 advance, December 34 1/4, and later hardened a little all around.

Provisions reflected weakness in the hog market.

NEWS OF WALL STREET

(By the Associated Press)
New York, Sept. 5.—A firm tone prevailed at the opening of today's stock market. The absence of many traders resulted in relatively light dealings. Shares of coal and grain carrying railroads were in good demand. Chicago and Northwestern advanced 1 1/2 points and gains of substantial fractions were recorded by Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Blanding and Republic Iron and Steel, with a gain of 1 1/2 points, led the list of steel shares. Popular copper shares, like Utah and Kennecott, rose fractionally on light dealings. Studebaker opened a point higher but the other popular speculative favorites, Mexican Petroleum and Baldwin, displayed a reactionary tendency. American Tobacco up 3 points, featured the list.

Price movements became confused as the morning progressed. Rock Island broke through for a new high and Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio extended their early gains but liberal offerings of American, New Haven, and Northern Pacific resulted in substantial recessions in these shares. Mexican seaboard issues were under pressure on the announcement of a heavy reduction in production. The common declines nearly two points, and the favorites like Mexican Petroleum also declined in a drop of more than 1 1/2 points, with smaller losses in California Petroleum with Standard Oil of New Jersey and Gulf Oil advancing modestly. Fuel, St. Louis, Allied Chemical and Famous Players all established new high prices for the year at gains of 1 to 2 1/2 points. The demand for copper shares descended but American Smelting rose resolutely. Tullahoma and Montana power also was heavy. Call money opened at 4 1/2 percent.

An extensive inquiry for steel shares around midday resulted in a general advance in other parts of the market. The early decline in the latter of realising sales. Republic shot up 3 1/2 points, with gains of 1 1/2 to 2 points being recorded by Bethlehem, B. Gulf Steel and Crucible.

Mexican Petroleum, which was strong in the early decline, climbed 4 1/2, with sympathetic gains in the Pan American issues. Baldwin also shook off its early heaviness and advanced more than two points. Mackay company dropped four points on small sales.

CHICAGO GRAIN

(By the Associated Press)
Chicago, Sept. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT				
Sept.	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dec.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
May	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
CORN				
Sept.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Dec.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
May	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
OATS				
Sept.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Dec.	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
May	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
LARD				
Sept.	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 7/8	9 7/8
Oct.	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 7/8	9 7/8
RIBS				
Sept.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Oct.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

(By the Associated Press)
New York, Sept. 5.—Liberty bonds at 1 p. m.:

3 1/2%	100.70
4 1/2%	100.80
5 1/2%	100.90
6 1/2%	101.00
7 1/2%	101.10
8 1/2%	101.20
9 1/2%	101.30
10 1/2%	101.40
11 1/2%	101.50
12 1/2%	101.60
13 1/2%	101.70
14 1/2%	101.80
15 1/2%	101.90
16 1/2%	102.00
17 1/2%	102.10
18 1/2%	102.20
19 1/2%	102.30
20 1/2%	102.40
21 1/2%	102.50
22 1/2%	102.60
23 1/2%	102.70
24 1/2%	102.80
25 1/2%	102.90
26 1/2%	103.00
27 1/2%	103.10
28 1/2%	103.20
29 1/2%	103.30
30 1/2%	103.40
31 1/2%	103.50
32 1/2%	103.60
33 1/2%	103.70
34 1/2%	103.80
35 1/2%	103.90
36 1/2%	104.00
37 1/2%	104.10
38 1/2%	104.20
39 1/2%	104.30
40 1/2%	104.40
41 1/2%	104.50
42 1/2%	104.60
43 1/2%	104.70
44 1/2%	104.80
45 1/2%	104.90
46 1/2%	105.00
47 1/2%	105.10
48 1/2%	105.20
49 1/2%	105.30
50 1/2%	105.40
51 1/2%	105.50
52 1/2%	105.60
53 1/2%	105.70
54 1/2%	105.80
55 1/2%	105.90
56 1/2%	106.00
57 1/2%	106.10
58 1/2%	106.20
59 1/2%	106.30
60 1/2%	106.40
61 1/2%	106.50
62 1/2%	106.60
63 1/2%	106.70
64 1/2%	106.80
65 1/2%	106.90
66 1/2%	107.00
67 1/2%	107.10
68 1/2%	107.20
69 1/2%	107.30
70 1/2%	107.40
71 1/2%	107.50
72 1/2%	107.60
73 1/2%	107.70
74 1/2%	107.80
75 1/2%	107.90
76 1/2%	108.00
77 1/2%	108.10
78 1/2%	108.20
79 1/2%	108.30
80 1/2%	108.40
81 1/2%	108.50
82 1/2%	108.60
83 1/2%	108.70
84 1/2%	108.80
85 1/2%	108.90
86 1/2%	109.00
87 1/2%	109.10
88 1/2%	109.20
89 1/2%	109.30
90 1/2%	109.40
91 1/2%	109.50
92 1/2%	109.60
93 1/2%	109.70
94 1/2%	109.80
95 1/2%	109.90
96 1/2%	110.00
97 1/2%	110.10
98 1/2%	110.20
99 1/2%	110.30
100 1/2%	110.40
101 1/2%	110.50
102 1/2%	110.60
103 1/2%	110.70
104 1/2%	110.80
105 1/2%	110.90
106 1/2%	111.00
107 1/2%	111.10
108 1/2%	111.20
109 1/2%	111.30
110 1/2%	111.40
111 1/2%	111.50
112 1/2%	111.60
113 1/2%	111.70
114 1/2%	111.80
115 1/2%	111.90
116 1/2%	112.00
117 1/2%	112.10
118 1/2%	112.20
119 1/2%	112.30
120 1/2%	112.40
121 1/2%	112.50
122 1/2%	112.60
123 1/2%	112.70
124 1/2%	112.80
125 1/2%	112.90
126 1/2%	113.00
127 1/2%	113.10
128 1/2%	113.20
129 1/2%	113.30
130 1/2%	113.40
131 1/2%	113.50
132 1/2%	113.60
133 1/2%	113.70
134 1/2%	113.80
135 1/2%	113.90
136 1/2%	114.00
137 1/2%	114.10
138 1/2%	114.20
139 1/2%	114.30
140 1/2%	114.40
141 1/2%	114.50
142 1/2%	114.60
143 1/2%	114.70
144 1/2%	114.80
145 1/2%	114.90
146 1/2%	115.00
147 1/2%	115.10
148 1/2%	115.20
149 1/2%	115.30
150 1/2%	115.40
151 1/2%	115.50
152 1/2%	115.60
153 1/2%	115.70
154 1/2%	115.80
155 1/2%	115.90
156 1/2%	116.00
157 1/2%	116.10
158 1/2%	116.20
159 1/2%	116.30
160 1/2%	116.40
161 1/2%	116.50
162 1/2%	116.60
163 1/2%	116.70
164 1/2%	116.80
165 1/2%	116.90
166 1/2%	117.00
167 1/2%	117.10
168 1/2%	117.20
169 1/2%	117.30
170 1/2%	117.40
171 1/2%	117.50
172 1/2%	117.60
173 1/2%	117.70
174 1/2%	117.80
175 1/2%	117.90
176 1/2%	118.00
177 1/2%	118.10
178 1/2%	118.20
179 1/2%	118.30
180 1/2%	118.40
181 1/2%	118.50
182 1/2%	118.60
183 1/2%	118.70
184 1/2%	118.80
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CORNER STORE HELPED MINERS WIN STRIKE

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—The position of the little corner grocery store, sometimes ridiculed, is responsible for the settlement received by Illinois striking coal miners, union officials and miners assert.

It was the backbone of the defense which for almost five months withstood the assaults of poverty and hunger, these officials claim, adding, that no matter what may be the future of the coal miners in industry, the corner groceryman is inextricably bound up in the welfare of the coal miners.

The end of the strike found many of the Illinois miners destitute. Since April 1, they received but \$5 a week. They had no money for food, clothing, or shelter. The strike, however, was consumed and the simple clothes of last winter in many instances were made to serve throughout the summer. Amusements were almost negligible.

The home garden and fish from nearby streams enabled many to pull through, but miners say it really was the credit extended by the corner groceryman and his faith in the word of the men that enabled them to keep their families from starving.

Many of these grocery stores, especially those in the mining villages, depend entirely for existence on the miners' patronage. For them it was a case of credit or go out of business, it is explained.

Every grocery store in this section which has a miner's business is carrying hundreds of dollars of miners' accounts on its books. Throughout the summer they supplied their patrons' needs in flour, sugar and other staples without seeing a penny in cash.

Unusual activity in these grocery stores marked the closing of the strike. Huge orders began to roll in the day after the settlement was announced.

A few mines, however, were assisted by officials and employees at union headquarters from their private purses. Associated charities in some of the larger cities and towns also were called upon, but only when the need was most dire.

INTER-CITY PICNIC BIG ROTARY AFFAIR

Jameson, Valley City, Mandan and Bismarck Join Hands at Lake Isabelle

The first inter-city meeting of Rotarians and their families ever held in the state of North Dakota was attended by 280 Rotarians, their families, and their friends, at Lake Isabelle yesterday with Burt Finney, George Will, and Fred Copein in charge. Bismarck, Jamestown, Mandan, and Valley City delegations were present.

The Bismarck-Mandan folk appeared at the lake at the time best suited to their individual conveniences. The Jamestown-Valley City delegations made their appearance in en masse, with flying banners, placards, and gay attire. They met the West-Bismarck and East-Mandan group like long lost brothers and sisters.

True Rotary Spirit

This Rotarian spirit of which so much was said by the after-dinner speakers was put into Kingpin words by Judge A. M. Christianson when he said:

"Oh, East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet. 'Till earth and sky stand jointly at God's greatest judgment seat. 'But there is neither East nor West, nor border, breed, nor birth. 'When two Rotarians stand face to face.

"Though they come from the ends of the earth."

The cities swam together in the sparkling water of Isabelle, they talked, they dined, they sang, they played, and they danced together. The warmth of the day made the lake a particularly desirable spot. Many of those who arrived early took a dip before the wonderful one o'clock chicken dinner which Mrs. Eastman of Dawson had prepared, was served. Others enjoyed "a social hour" in the shade of the many fine trees which have helped to make Isabelle famous.

Dinner Gave Welcome

Promptly at 1 o'clock the dinner gong sounded. The 280 Rotarians and their guests trooped into the big pavilion where long tables were lined with good stuff to eat. As the banquet started William Upshaw of Jamestown took charge of the singing which opened with "Smiles" by the Jamestown group, was followed by the popular Rotary song, "The Blind Down, Mary Ann," by the Bismarck group, and several fine selections by the Mandan Trio, composed of Henry Halverson, A. H. Petersen, and D. C. Mohr, who made a big hit with their audience. Jamestown was represented at the piano by Miss Foster.

Another popular number was a duet by Miss Buck and Miss Eddy of Jamestown.

"Bill" Upshaw's leading was so inspiring that his audience almost raised the roof on the pavilion during the musical portion of the program.

Rotarian Program

During the luncheon a regular Rotary program was given with Fred Conklin, president in the absence of Gov. R. A. Nestos, who was unable to be present because of train delays.

Hits the Bumps

After a few cordial words of welcome and appropriate remarks on such popular subjects as "The Bridge," East-Mandan and West-Bismarck, Mr. Conklin introduced Major James Hanley as spokesman for Mandan. Major Hanley stated that when he had left home he was brimming over with oratorical thoughts, but after 35 miles of bad roads, his most scintillating flights of oratory had disappeared. Mr. Hanley, however, dealt with his subject "West-Bismarck" in an able manner which won the plaudits of his hearers.

Steele for Jamestown

Senator Alfred Steele of Jamestown was called upon by the toastmaster to express the sentiment of the Jamestown delegation. The Senator stated that he thought that the inter-city Rotary picnic was a wonderful institution and should become an annual affair. He said, "We are here because we wish to promote our own happiness. In all of life we are looking for happiness. We get happiness by making happiness for others."

Senator Steele concluded with the statement that he thought this picnic had already resulted in a much better understanding between the cities and would result in great benefit to them.

Robertson Responds

Charles Robertson of Valley City handed the subject of "The Woman." He stated that he thought the spirit of the Rotary had resulted in national good and that if Europe had a little of it, there would not now be the squabbling and fighting there that now exists.

Judge Christianson made the response to Mr. Hanley's toast. The judge said that he did not know why he was called upon to present the subject of "East-Mandan" unless because he knew nothing about it, and for that reason could make an able presentation. Judge Christianson touched upon the educational institutions in the "twin-cities" and paid a tribute to McClelland for the wonderful work he was doing in the Mandan Industrial School.

Water sports rose to prominence after the luncheon with J. J. MacLeod as director. The committee in charge of the affair, and every member of the Rotary did their share in making the picnic the success planned.

BOY EDITOR OF AYR PRINTS WEEKLY PAPER

Ayr, N. D., Sept. 5.—If you happen to find yourself stranded in Ayr with nothing to do, read a copy of the Ayr Gazette. It only costs five cents and you will find it interesting.

It is the smallest newspaper in the state and its editor, Eddy McCosh, is the youngest editor. He is twelve years old. The weekly is a four page sheet, mimeographed on both sides and then folded.

Eddy who felt the town needed a newspaper prevailed upon two-thirds of the city's business houses to buy the mimeograph and the understanding was made to do the work of mimeographing the newspaper and enclosing circular matter which the business houses wanted to send out. Frances and Jessie McCosh are among the reporters and H. A. Malchose of the bank's staff is the manager.

The editor uses an admirable brevity of style. For example: "The railroad put up a crossing sign here Tuesday." Spaces is further conserved by elimination of heads. The items are separated by dashes.

Society, general news, agriculture, editorial, advertising and sports have their place.

An item of each kind of news, reprinted from the columns of the Gazette follows:

Society—"A party was held last Thursday night at the Colvin home for Lucile and many of her friends attended."

General News—"Mr. Ray Manning is fixing up his house for a restaurant and it will not be long before he will have it ready for use."

Agriculture and Editorial—"It has come to our attention that a colony of farmers in the vicinity of Red Wing and Cannon Falls, Minnesota, has been raising Wheat and Flaxseed mixed together with excellent results."

The surprising part of it is that in some instances the yield of both grains has been increased; the yield of the wheat alone having been better than fifteen bushels to the acre, and the flax from eight to ten bushels."

Advertising—"Have it printed in Ayr."

Sports — (The editor apparently not altogether satisfied with the efforts of his sporting editor publishes the following):

"For some reason, unknown to the publisher, the Ayr correspondent has slipped a few points in his writeups regarding the ball game. Evidently one cannot keep tab on the game while trying to find a 'Minnesota Pale' in a tub of 'Hamm's'."

The account of the game is given as follows:

"The last game of the season for the Ayr boys was played at Fingal, last Sunday. The two teams played an interesting game even though there were quite a number of errors, chalked up against both sides."

After giving the score by innings the editor adds:

"We realize that we were handicapped owing to the fact that we did not have many reporters from Ayr. And it was a little too far to travel with ice cream and pop so our 'Publicity' man wasn't on the job either."

FEDERAL AGENT URGES CHILD SUPERVISION

Bureau at Washington Makes Suggestions to State Administration

Members of the Children's Bureau at Washington, in making out their report of the conditions in North Dakota, have established a list of suggestions for future legislative enactments. The Bureau makes the point that these are suggestions only and should not be considered as the recommendations of the bureau.

The suggestions, as outlined in the report are:

1. State supervision over institutions and agencies and over placing out of dependent children.
2. State supervision (or promotion) of the work of juvenile courts, probation and parole from institutions.
3. Mothers' Allowance Law—providing for some form of state supervision or assistance in the administration; raising age to which aid may be granted to 16 years to comply with the compulsory school attendance and child labor laws. (It was stated by some people in North Dakota that the present laws "put a premium on desertion and non-support through a general provision that 'any woman' etc., may be granted aid." This is not a legitimate complaint since aid may be refused in cases such as those mentioned.)
4. Possible changes in non-support law were suggested (this study did not go into this question at all).
5. Controlling parental release of dependent children to the permanent custody of institutions or agencies.
6. Providing for inquiry into adoption cases—including need for removal from custody from parent or parents, and conditions in prospective adoptive home.
7. Amendment of law relating to importation of dependent children. The present law provides for a bond of \$500 to each county, apparently for any number of children brought in by a society.
8. Prohibiting commitment of dependent children to the State Industrial School.
9. Regulating the keeping of children in almshouses.
10. Possible desirability of providing a State Training School for girls. At present boys and girls are in the same institution.
11. Amendment of law relating to contributing to delinquency of minors.
12. Amending law relating to establishment of paternity of children of legitimate birth, making this more practicable than at present, and according to the last section of the law with the last section providing for support as if legitimate.
13. Regulation of the work that has been undertaken by the State Humane Society is the field of child welfare, which is not authorized by the law giving this society a small state subsidy.
- (The law should specifically make it impossible for a society of this kind to duplicate what has been done in other states by organizations with similar beginnings that have made themselves into official state bod
14. Providing for training of blind and deaf children under the law now received into the state schools, within the state instead of in a distant state.
15. Providing for the treatment and training of crippled children.
16. Providing for training in con

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of C. R. COOPER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, H. D. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of C. R. Cooper, late of the County of Dade, and State of Florida, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administrator at Miami, Florida, or to his resident agent C. L. Young, in the City National Building at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dated August 17, 1922.

H. D. COOPER, Administrator.

First publication on the 22nd day of August, 1922.

HAMILTON & BANGS, Attorneys for Administrator. Grand Forks, N. D. 8-22-29-9-5-12

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered and given by the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the County of Cass and State of North Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in and for said County on the 8th day of August, 1922, in an action wherein Seth G. Wright, was plaintiff, and James C. Young, A. W. Bjorkman and F. McQuill, were Defendants, in favor of the said Plaintiff and against said Defendant James C. Young, for the sum of Nineteen Hundred Ninety-six and 22-100 (\$1996.22) dollars, which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. And by virtue of a writ to me issued out of the office of the Clerk of said Court in and for said County of Cass and under the seal of said Court, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Rollin Welch, Sheriff of Burleigh County, and person appointed by said Court to make said sale will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the City of Bismarck, in the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1922, at 2 o'clock P. M., of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. The premises to be sold as aforesaid pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described in said judgment, decree and writ, as follows, to-wit: The Northeast Quarter of Section

THE CREAMERY, an Aid to Dairying

We have been discussing dairying for this community with the idea of trying to make it a permanent industry. In all the successful dairy states it has been demonstrated that dairying cannot be permanently or profitably established without the aid of a creamery. The creamery provides the market for the butterfat.

While it is not necessary that the creamery be a co-operative creamery, nevertheless the experience of most all dairy communities is that the co-operative creamery is the best. It is not hard or difficult to organize and establish a co-operative creamery. If the State farm school cannot send a man to advise and help, the secretary of most any successful co-operative in Minnesota could be secured at small expense to visit the community and help perfect the organization.

Such a creamery should not be organized unless there are cows enough in the neighborhood to support it because if the creamery has a limited supply of butterfat, the overhead expense of manufacture is too high. It is not wise to start a creamery unless at least 400 good cows are pledged and if more can be secured, so much the better.

In a way, the following maps out what our program in this community ought to be: Get into the dairy business to an extent such that we have at least 400 good cows available to support a creamery. With this number of cows and the farms so farmed as to grow the feed these cows will need and the system of farming so perfected that these cows can be properly cared for and the herds graded up and added to, there won't be any question about our community getting its farming operations upon as profitable a basis as the dairy communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

What such a program will mean for the permanent prosperity of our community can hardly be overestimated.

Here are some actual figures showing what the carrying out of this sort of a program did for the farmers of Todd County, Minnesota. In studying these figures just recall what you were able to get for any little quantity of butter you may have happened to make on your farm and sell in whatever channels were available to you. Here are the average NET price per pound paid by all co-operative creameries in Todd County, 18 in number, for butterfat for the years mentioned:

Year of 1917	47.5c
Year of 1918	52.2c
Year of 1919	53.7c
Year of 1920	58.7c
Year of 1921	64.7c

Just study these figures a while and decide whether or not it pays to get the farm onto a dairy basis with a good creamery as the butterfat market.

These prices brought the farmers of Todd County over two million dollars cash each year and there is this about dairying: It is progressively profitable; that is, every year it gets better. The farm gets more and more onto a dairy basis, the feed is easier to raise, its production is more certain, the cows get better and better as they are graded up, and the soil of the farm itself is constantly improved because of the presence of the livestock.

What a wonderful thing it would be if we could make this community permanently and dependably prosperous. The program we have been outlining has brought such prosperity to other farm communities. It will bring it to our community. Dairying is not only profitable in itself but it leads to other kinds of farming that are profitable. It makes a business man out of the farmer, enables him to profit through his study, planning and his ability. The establishment of a co-operative creamery does other things too, besides providing a dependable market for dairy product. It promotes community spirit. It teaches farmers to work together and prepares the way for the taking up of other projects that are beneficial not only from the standpoint of profit but in a social and an educational way. We are some years behind the prosperous and progressive farm communities of the dairy sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin but let's not get any further behind. Let us take this dairy and creamery project and put it over. We shall have more to say about this matter next week.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—BISMARCK—

TYPEWRITERS

All makes sold and rented. Bismarck Typewriter Co. Bismarck, N. D.

LANPHER HATS

A reasonable price adds to the satisfaction you get in the new fall Lanpher

FIVE DOLLARS

Kodak Finishing De Luxe

Best Equipped Plant in the Northwest. Everything Electric.

Doing Business from North Dakota to Texas.

Try Our De Luxe Finishing. You Will Be Back for More. Daily Service to Bismarck.

Northwestern Foto Service MANDAN, N. D.

Hurley SIGNS Anything When You Need a Sign

PHONE 909

For Real Estate Service

List your Houses, Lots and Farm Lands with me. Have more prospective customers now than for years.

I also write Fire Insurance in reliable companies.

F. E. Young First National Bank Bldg. Phone 78

A WHOLE CAR LOAD OF FRUIT Direct From the Grower to You

Elberta Freestone Peaches	Per crate,	\$1.15
Blue Plums	Per crate,	\$1.10
Transcendent Crabapples	Per box,	\$2.65
Bartlett Pears	Per box,	\$2.90
Apples (Wealthy)	Per box,	\$2.25
Cantaloupes—Large size	3 for	25c
Concord Grapes	Per basket,	48c

This is in keeping with our policy of furnishing you with the best fruit at the lowest prices. This is no job lot—it was just picked off the trees of the most wonderful fruit country in the world—Yakima Valley.

Now Is the Time to Can Your Fruit

Get your share while this carload lasts. After this is gone the prices go up to their former level.

FARMERS, we are saving a part of this shipment for you, so plan on getting your share.

LEWIS COFFEE and GROCERY CO.

PHONE 387 BISMARCK PHONE 387

YES,—WE'LL DELIVER IT

George Robert Sims, Journalist, Dead

London, Sept. 5.—George Robert Sims, 5, journalist and dramatic author, died at his home here today.

Sims was one of the best known figures in London's theatrical literary and journalistic life and was known throughout the entire English speaking world as the author of almost innumerable plays, playlets, sketches and other works.

SILK SWEATERS

Silk sweaters with hats and hose to match are a popular fancy for midsummer. Silk sweaters, by the way, have come down in price and they are within the reach of the normal person.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the estate of Emma Olson, Deceased:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned O. R. Vold and Andrew Johnson administrators of the estate of Emma Olson late of Regan, in the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the date of publication of this notice to said administrator at the Farmers State Bank in the town of Regan, in said Burleigh County.

Dated August 31, 1922.

O. R. VOLD and ANDREW JOHNSON Administrators.

First publication on the 5th day of September, 1922.

6-12-19-26

Crewsky Shoe Repair Shop

109 3rd St., Bismarck, N. D. Across from Van Horn Hotel.

We give mail orders prompt attention.

Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing Pressing

at new low prices. Mail orders looked after promptly. We pay postage one way.

Eagle Tailoring & Hat Works Opposite P. O. Bismarck